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Our Uncle Ho

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Hail Americans' Viet Nam War Protest

TEEN months have elapsed since Nixon entered the White House. It is to be recalled that during his presidential electioneering, he did not mince his words when criticizing Johnson's policy on Viet Nam as having "failed militarily, politically, diplomatically and with respect to our principles." (Interview, August 1968). Nixon promised then to end in 6 months this war which he later termed as "the costliest" and "the most difficult" in all US history.

However since his inauguration, peace prospects on Viet Nam, far from brightening, have been dimming out in American eyes. The toll of GI casualties has surpassed that of any other war hitherto waged by the United States. An official US Government report on June 30, 1969 revealed that "the cost of the Viet Nam conflict, even assuming a major de-escalation at the end of this year and a total withdrawal next year will be about \$25 billion dollars; the estimate does not include inflationary costs owing to the use of lost time and resources by the military, billions in the war zone, the cost of disengagement abroad, the depletion of our natural resources, the postponement of our critical domestic programs, the cost of the arrested training and education of our youth, the cost of the suspended cultural program of our nation — and nothing of the death and destruction to the South Viet Nam civilians in the war zone itself."

NIXON promised he would bring in, as far as Viet Nam was concerned, a new policy, a new leadership, a new team.

What has occurred in fact? As an American newspaper has reported, Nixon's ambassador in Saigon is still Johnson's, and his negotiator in Paris is none other than a main Viet Nam policy-maker under Johnson.

The fundamental policy followed by Nixon has not changed an iota compared with Johnson: its name remains "Neo-colonialism." The means used to achieve this aim are also the same: it is "maximum military pressure," which the Pentagon reluctantly turned into "aid and pressure"; but the change is only in appearance and not in substance, as a US commentator aptly remarked on Sept. 13, 1969. It is also the policy of "Vietnamizing" the war — again a new name given to the old "de-Americanization" advocated by Johnson administration. Let us recall that it was only after the Saigon puppet regime, in which the Thieu-Ky-Khiem troika, more rabidly warlike and blood-thirsty (let's mention the Thu Duc mass murder as the latest illustration of their wickedness), replaced the Thieu-Ky-Huong trio.

At the Paris Conference, old issues have been played again and again by the American delegation in the course of 10 days (Sept. 27-37, 1969). They insisted on unconditional pull-out at dredge the issue of the total and unconditional pull-out of US and allied troops; the US refusal to take into serious consideration the South Viet Nam PRG suggestion on the formation of a provisional coalition government to be entrusted with the task of organizing free and democratic general elections.

To open a safety valve and ease the pressure from public opinion, Nixon resorted to policy subtleties. He ordered piecemeal pull-out of American troops: 60,000 in 6 months (at such a ratio, the United States would remain bogged down in the Viet Nam quagmire for another 8 or 10 years, according to Senator F. Church's calculations). Another maneuver of the American President to distract US public opinion was to accuse the North Viet Nam charted with alleged ill-treatment of captured US pilots; but this apparently holds no water. Again Nixon staged a new comedy on the imaginary "secret contacts" between the DRV and the USA in a place other than Paris. This American ploy was resorted to suppress criticism against the Administration in order not to harm those "contacts." At the same time rumours were spread to the effect that military and

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President HO CHI MINH in the first days of the Resistance against French colonialist aggression (1947)

Premier Pham Van Dong's Message To American People

October 14, 1969

Dear American friends,

US progressives have so far been opposing the war of aggression in Viet Nam. This fall, the broad masses of the American people, encouraged and supported by many progressive organizations and personalities, have planned to launch a widespread and powerful drive in the whole country for the ending of the war of aggression in Viet Nam, and immediate repatriation of all US troops by the Nixon Administration.

Your campaign eloquently reflects the legitimate and pressing demand of your people — to save the honour of the United States and to avoid for their boys a senseless death in Viet Nam. This is also a very relevant and timely answer to the US authorities who stubbornly persist in intensifying and prolonging the war of aggression in Viet Nam, in defiance of the protests of American and world public opinion.

The Vietnamese people and the world's peoples fully approve and warmly hail your just action.

The Vietnamese people insist that the US Government completely and unconditionally pull out of Viet Nam all US troops and those of foreign countries belonging to its camp, and let the Vietnamese people decide themselves their own destiny.

The Vietnamese people deeply cherish peace, but a peace in independence and freedom. So long as the US Government persists in its aggression in Viet Nam, the Vietnamese people will tenaciously fight on to defend their fundamental national rights. The patriotic fight of our people is also a fight for peace and justice, the very objectives you are pursuing.

We are firmly confident that with the solidarity and courage of our two peoples, with the sympathy and support of the peace-loving peoples in the world, the struggle of the Vietnamese people and of the progressive people in the United States against US aggression will end in total victory.

I wish your "Fall Offensive" a brilliant success.

Cordial greetings,
PHAM VAN DONG
Prime Minister
of the Democratic Republic of
Viet Nam

Mr Xuan Thuy: "Mr Nixon Dares Not Make Public the Time-Table for US Troop Withdrawal Because He Wants To Prolong the War."

At the 38th session of the Paris Conference, Minister of State Xuan Thuy, head of the DRVN delegation, gave indications of the US scheme to prolong the Viet Nam war.

Since he came to office, the DRVN chief negotiator continued. President Nixon has unceasingly been increasing military actions in South Viet Nam in an attempt to create a "position of strength" from "maximum military pressure."

The DRVN envoy exposed the Nixon administration's premeditated troop withdrawal as a trick to oppose American public opinion. He pointed out that the "de-Americanization" or "Vietnamization" of the war advocated by Nixon did not aim at ending the Viet Nam war but at continuing it under another form, which matches US-backed and commanded puppet troops against the South Vietnamese people.

On Nixon's recent refusal to make public the timetable for the total US troop withdrawal from South Viet Nam under the pretext that this would cause prolongation of the war, Mr. Xuan Thuy commented: "President Nixon dares not make public the time-table for US troop pull-out not because its publication would prolong the war but because he precisely wants to prolong it."

Concerning the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination, the Vietnamese representative said that so long as the US refuses to rapidly pull out all troops of the US and other foreign countries of the US camp from South Viet Nam without any condition, and tries to maintain the militarist, warlike and rotten Thieu-Ky-Khieu administration, President Nixon's protestation of US "respect" for the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination remains lip-service.

Mr Xuan Thuy emphasized: If the Nixon administration really respects the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination, then it has no reason to reject the proposal of the

NFL and the RSVN PRG for a provisional South Viet Nam council government to see to general elections. There is nothing more fair and reasonable and nothing better than the above suggestion to guarantee real freedom and democracy for the general elections in South Viet Nam."

He then referred to the lively campaign in the US on October 15 involving tens of millions of people who unanimously urged that Nixon end the Viet Nam war, withdraw immediately all US troops from South Viet Nam. He also recalled the resolution adopted by the Permanent Committee of the Stockholm Conference on Viet Nam in support of the American people's struggle, and the actions of the masses in many countries in the world to back the American people's moratorium.

Making clear the responsibility of the Nixon administration for prolonging the aggressive war in Viet Nam and the US military occupation of South Viet

Nam, and for the Paris Conference's deadlock, Mr Xuan Thuy said:

"To break the Paris Conference's present stalemate and to reach agreement, the Nixon administration should:

-- Promptly withdraw from South Viet Nam all troops of the US and foreign countries of the US camp without laying down any condition, not by driblets, but totally, not drag on the troop withdrawal for many years, but pull them out completely within a few months, not "Vietnamize" the war but bring it to a final end.

-- Agree to the setting up of a provisional coalition government, put it in charge of organizing free democratic general elections in South Viet Nam and not the kind of "elections" advocated by the US and Nguyen Van Thieu and aimed at realizing the US neo-colonialist scheme."

The Liars Let Out Their Cloven Hooves

MORE ON THE MASSACRE OF WOMEN DETAINED IN THU DUC CAMP

AFTER being condemned for detaining and torturing 1,400 women patriots in Thu Duc concentration camp (South Viet Nam) and making a number of them the American torturers gave orders to their Saigon vults to issue a communiqué giving a blatant denial of this crime. The communiqué reads:

There is no detention house for women, but a "corrective camp";

z. In South Viet Nam only 1,000 women are under detention for prostitution.

But a document published on June 10, 1969 by a US mission of investigation on the situation in South Viet Nam sent to the American Congress testified that the US and puppet authorities had never been wrongfully exposed.

This mission which included

such personalities as Bishop J. Armstrong and Mrs Bennett, reported that:

The most recent detention of women at Thu Duc was no longer by Minh (more precisely Duong Ngan Minh), according to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the South Vietnamese Republic;

Up to June 10, 1,120 people were detained, in which 843 "communists", a name given by the US-puppet authorities. Those who advocate peace and neutrality and against the Saigon puppet administration.

The detention cells and wards were filled to capacity, which was all the more unbearable to pregnant women and nursing mothers with women some of them with their babies, huddle in a room 12 metres long by 9 metres wide. According to a statement made by Minh to

Hail Americans'...

(Continued from page 1)

diplomatic developments in the next 10 or so days would considerably improve our prospects in Viet Nam. Fortunately enough the DRV has just gone to denial of those "secret contacts" tales and pricked all the bubbles manufactured in the White House laboratories.)

In the above circumstances there is no wonder that large sections of the US public have been utterly angered since they have decided not to be victims of their President's adventurous policy.

What is worth noticing is the fact that no sooner had the "period of grace" ended than opposition to the war took on proportions which surpassed even those of Johnson's "secret contacts" tales and pricked all the bubbles manufactured in the White House laboratories.

Johnson's present stalemate and to reach agreement, the Nixon administration should:

-- Promptly withdraw from South Viet Nam all troops of the US and foreign countries of the US camp without laying down any condition, not by driblets, but totally, not drag on the troop withdrawal for many years, but pull them out completely within a few months, not "Vietnamize" the war but bring it to a final end.

-- Agree to the setting up of a provisional coalition government, put it in charge of organizing free democratic general elections in South Viet Nam and not the kind of "elections" advocated by the US and Nguyen Van Thieu and aimed at realizing the US neo-colonialist scheme."

On the occasion of the new wave of protest in the United States, we think it fit to quote the following from the 1969 New Year message addressed by our Great Leader Uncle Ho Chi Minh to the American friends:

"I sincerely hail the gallant struggle of our American friends whatever the colour of their skin, for an end to the aggressive war in Viet Nam by the US government, that is a struggle which simultaneously helps our people's resistance fight, serves the interests and honour of the American people and safeguards the lives of their boys."

ARE THERE

PRESIDENT Nixon said on September 26, 1969 that no American combat troops operate in Laos. The next day Prince Savanava Phouma followed suit.

These statements were contradicted on September 29, 1969 by the New York Times correspondent in Laos. According to him:

The US aid to Laos totals 250 million dollars per year, but only 10 million dollars given for technical aid is made public; the remaining earmarked for military expenditures is kept secret.

The detention cells and wards were filled to capacity, which was all the more unbearable to pregnant women and nursing mothers with women some of them with their babies, huddle in a room 12 metres long by 9 metres wide. According to a statement made by Minh to

give logistic problems and give it air cover.

Viet Nam COURIER

OUR UNCLE HO

...had been somewhat struck when he heard a dear older friend of mine, who had come to the North for a visit early this year, say to Uncle Ho: "We are grateful to you for your recommendations, fear no sacrifices nor hardships, not even the eventualities of having to fight the US aggressors 50, or 50 years, but did I ever say 50 years? If we do not win the US aggressors 50, or 50 years, then I shall have one year left to go to the South and visit our old people, visit you, younger brothers, sisters, nephews and nieces down there..."

I was moved by my friend's sincerity, moved by her candour. But how angry I felt with her! Why on earth did she say the very thing that we all dared or wanted to say at all? Since Uncle's seventieth birthday, virtually every Vietnamese has been worrying: Uncle has already reached the age which "few" had ever reached in all times. We all felt anxious but dared not tell it to our wives, not to our sons and daughters. Yet, my friend bluntly told it to Uncle! Something flashed quickly, very quickly across the forehead of Uncle. Then he turned around and asked Comrade Pham Van Dong: "How many years am I past seventy this year, younger brother...?"

The weather turned oppressively hot. The degree of humidity rose. They call this phenomenon a "turn of Heaven." And when "Heaven turned," old folks "turned ill." On the night of September 9 Uncle was absent from the National Day commemorative

group of people gathered in public services, in the streets. The heat was circulate as well as the following anecdote: in his sick bed, Uncle asked: "How the fighting going down South these days?"

"Uncle, our brothers down there are fighting quite well," someone replied.

"Will there be fireworks to rejoice the people during this year's National Day celebration?" Uncle again asked again.

How great indeed! Not long before breathing his last, Uncle still thought of the south, the southland and of the people in the North. Whose heart was not won, out of love and affection for him by such a story?

Yet... the morning of September 26, a cold morning indeed! When *Viet Nam Radio* blared out the "special communiqué" in the capital city, in the provinces of North Viet Nam and many places in the South, stopped short! For a minute, nay, for several minutes, the sky and the earth seemed dim. The House, trees, flowers and leaves, jungles and mountains, rivers and canals, city and town streets, vehicles, factories, paddy fields... all seemed to stand round, topay turvy! The firmament seemed to break asunder. The earth seemed to tremble. The heat was as hot as in an oven. And at the same time as cold as ice. And then, it rained heavily.

Our people deeply regret not having completed earlier the liberation of the South in order to welcome Uncle there!

Every one of us felt deep remorse. And every one was on his mettle to bring victory nearer.

Although nobody had told one another, workers came to their factories earlier, peasants tended the fields more earnestly. Research workers sat lost in thought in laboratories.

Meeting, Hanoi citizens felt the weather to be still more oppressively hot. No official announcement about Uncle's condition had come out as yet, but how many people already felt that Uncle was very unwell.

How could we Vietnamese fail to feel something was happening to a man whose life was woven into our own lives, into the destinies of the nation? A man whom our entire nation had in its own will recognized as its supreme leader, its most venerated and beloved Teacher, Father, and Comrade.

There is part of the heart and the brain of Uncle in each patch of our land, each bowl of vegetable leaf, each bowl of rice, each rice, as well as in each of our children going to school, each drug we take when ill, each Vietnamese pilot flying a plane, each Vietnamese warship cruising on the sea, each big Vietnamese gun spitting fire on the enemies... Each to our people blood sheds, the flesh aches.

Groups of people gathered in public services, in the streets. The heat was circulate as well as the following anecdote: in his sick bed, Uncle asked: "How the fighting going down South these days?"

"Uncle, our brothers down there are fighting quite well," someone replied.

"Will there be fireworks to rejoice the people during this year's National Day celebration?" Uncle again asked again.

How great indeed! Not long before breathing his last, Uncle still thought of the south, the southland and of the people in the North. Whose heart was not won, out of love and affection for him by such a story?

Not until Comrade Le Duan had read out Uncle's Testament did we have the answer.

Uncle said that he would go and join Karl Marx, V.I. Lenin and other elder revolutionaries."

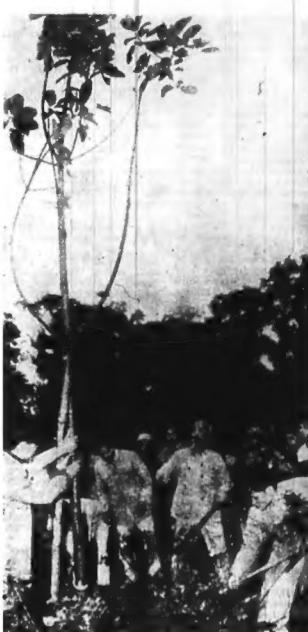
Uncle said so to comfort us. So we didn't feel grieved. But we understood, Uncle departs from us and go into immortality. To our 31 million fellow-countrymen, Uncle Minh is truth.

No sooner had the present settled than all the people turned up blooming. The square opened like a long-built road, lying as flat as the eyes could see.

When hundreds of thousands of us convened on Ba Dinh Square on September 29 to pay our last tribute to the hero who had covered our mountains and our rivers with his glory, we all wanted to leave the square, although the memorial ceremony was over. Everybody seemed waiting to be invited. Uncle was smiling, for a term query: "Fellow-countrymen, are you ready to work?"

For a while the children wanted to run up and clasp Uncle in their arms. It seemed as though Uncle was asking: "Follow-countrymen, do you hear me clearly?"

Twenty-four hours have already gone by, still, his warm voice is reverberating through the historic square. (Continued page 3)



President Ho Chi Minh planting a sapling in Hanoi's Trung Nhât (Reunification) Park

Viet Nam COURIER

President
HO CHI MINH
having a try at
irrigating a ricefield
during an anti-drought
drive at Quang To,
Tua Thanh village,
Thanh Tri district,
Hanoi (Dec. 1, 1954).



OUR UNCLE HO

(Continued from page 3)

Nearly 30 years have gone by, still our people have gone not forgotten the words of Uncle Ho, who called on us to rise up under the Viet Minh banner.

Nearly 30 years have gone by, still we see pictures, news items on the battlefield from the Hong Kong gathering together the genuine revolutionary groupings, waging them into an invincible Party of the working class and toilers of the Indochinese peoples.

Nearly 30 years have gone by, still nobody has forgotten the militant of Viet Nam who took part in the founding of the French Communist Party, decided to follow the path of Lenin, writing newspaper article, on poor people, to rise up, calling on the oppressed people to stand up to themselves. Their fighter lived side by side with black friends in Africa, with workers in the United States, Argentina, and was a red international communist organizations.

Nearly 30 years have gone by, still we seem to see that patriotic young men, young mothers and devoted heroes of the revolution, leave his country and his family to go in search of a path to national salvation to liberate the masses and the oppressed masses.

Since the birth of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, all through a quarter of a century, every step, every word, every breath and every smile of Uncle Ho had mingled with those of our combatants and countrymen throughout the country, at every stage of the struggle, to defend the independence and freedom already gained.

South Viet Nam, then all the temples dedicated to the Hung Kings who founded the country, their altars again for the factories, steel farms, the dining halls, boarding houses and schools for the present and future generations. The spirit of brotherhood for friendship among the nations and solidarity among revolutionaries all over the world.

Uncle's heart was filled with boundless love and affection for his countrymen and comrades, for the old and the young, for men and women, in both zones of South Vietnam and for our compatriots also for our citizens abroad, for all honest people on earth, from the white worker leading a precarious life in Spain to the black slave people victims of racial discrimination in the United States.

The sacred spirit of our leader, the invincible fight of our people, of our Party have moulded a leader of genius who, in turn, guided us and together with us advanced the high road of the revolution. Uncle's revolutionary cause is our cause. Our revolutionary cause is Uncle's cause. Today, as it comes in its entirety to success, Uncle has gone to join Karl Marx, Lenin, the two Trung Sisters, Tran Quoc Tuan, Nguyen Hue, Uncle Ho, the most beloved.

Uncle's love and affection equally watered the vegetable leaves, the inches of land around every house, the coconut trees and the chrysanthemum plants from South Vietnam to the north, the banyan tree from India. His was a heart that loved friends and hated foes, and was always true to itself. That heart remained us to love and unite with one another.

Uncle's pair of rubber tyre sandals have followed him here, to this day. For the last 30 years, the President of a country wore the sandals of a parish. Uncle Ho changed the name of a country "Nam," a country in the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. World literature also calls that pair of sandals "Ho Chi Minh sandals."

We can be a pride for our mountains and our rivers, our land and our people, to have given birth to Ho Chi Minh!

What a pride for our leader to have brought such glory to our mountains and rivers, to our land, our people and our Party!

MOUNTAINS and rivers are the source of water, which gives more ears to paddy plants and makes flowers more beautiful. Water flows back into the big ocean, but the mountains and rivers remain for ever.

Uncle has departed from us for ever.

How deep is our sorrow!

But great is our self-confidence.

Our grief and sorrow, however, is changing into revolutionary deeds.

Revolutionary deeds and self-confidence, this is the strength of Uncle Ho, like a flock of full-fledged birds, their flight late illuminated by the light left behind by Uncle. The light which has become steady and strong, we are flying with outstretched wings toward a bright tomorrow.

LUU QUY KY

* * * Ket Dau" means to open. President Ho Chi Minh often closed, meetings and rallies by inviting everybody to join in singing this song. He himself would beat at times.

"Ket Dau" is a common range running almost the whole length of Viet Nam from North to South.

Uncle Ho's Uniform

MADE during the first national war of resistance, it was worn by Uncle Ho throughout life, hence its name "Resistance garments" which differentiates it from the khaki costume which has been known in history as the one worn by Uncle on the day of the Declaration of Independence in 1945.

Uncle Ho had also a green uniform, a change of Hadong brown silk pyjamas for hot days, a khaki beret and a field jacket, the latter being the uniform of a notorious army unit. In the frontier battle, he gave it to a wounded soldier who was shivering with cold.

The jacket had also a wear and tear mark on one sleeve. It was during an anti-aircraft campaign after General Uncle Ho was captured in a ricefield, escorted by a local cadre. Peasants were irrigating their lands near the road. Uncle Ho quickly helped him to his feet and caught his rifle. "Come on, let's go! Let the man to do the same. It was a job needing a team of hand and arm and the inexperienced official did not know how to handle it. As someone offered to replace him, Uncle Ho said, laughing, "Let him try! He must learn the trade with many trials. You yourself ought to know how farmers work." And he went on until the man could manage the thing decently.

A man once got on the sleeve of Uncle Ho, "Please, your children with your help to the front." "Not so ribbing

Newspapers all over the world franchised the portrait of President Ho Chi Minh and ran banner headlines spanning several columns or even the whole page in many action, schools and research institutes, crowds of people gathered. At pagoda in a number of countries, government services and embassies. Flags were flown half-staff in many towns and cities. Performances were called off. Banquets and parties were held to express the shock and grief and sorrow of the world's peoples was.

Uncle's pair of rubber tyre sandals have followed him here, to this day. For the last 30 years, the President of a country wore the sandals of a parish. Uncle Ho changed the name of a country "Nam," a country in the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. World literature also calls that pair of sandals "Ho Chi Minh sandals."

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VIET NAM COURIER

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New US frustrations in South Viet Nam after Autumn PLAF Offensives

Excerpts from a recent article by the Commentator of the paper Quan Giai Phong (Liberation Army), South Viet Nam, entitled New Disaster in the US-Puppet Banks during the Autumn Storm and the Irresistible Trend of Their Failure in the War of Aggression in South Viet Nam

OUR OFFENSIVE BRING ABOUT US-PUPPET FIRST MAJOR SETBACK, NAMELY, THE IMPOSSIBILITY TO MAKE THEIR STRATEGY, TACTICS AND DEFENCE MEASURES EFFECTIVE

THEIR battle array is going from bad to worse and the contradictions in the distribution of their forces are more aggravated. Moreover, their forces have been spread thin to cope with the situation on all battlefields, from the jungles down to the plains along communication lines and in the cities. Their combat manoeuvre forces are not large. The US First Air Cavalry Division, the strongest combat force in the 3rd Tactical Zone - has been pinned down in enclaves scattered over an area 120 km by 60 km covering the 3 provinces of Phuoc Long, Phuoc Tuy and Bien Hoa. In their increasingly serious passivity, US puppet encampments and enclaves have come under constant attacks. In such circumstances, the morale of the main tactics they generally adopt: reinforcements deployed by drabbits often dig in to stand their ground.

SECOND MAJOR SETBACK: ALL US-PUPPET STRATEGIC FORCES ARE TROUBLED AND CONTINUE TO WEAKEN WHILE THEIR DE-AMERICANISATION PLAN PROVES ILLUSORY

AFTER the August and September onslaughts by our armed forces against the US units, the US-puppet strategic forces have made a collective anti-war action taken in combat by Alpha Company, Battalion 3 of the Alpha Regiment, Field Force in the Que Son Valley (Aug. 25), and many troops of the First Air Cavalry Division at Phuoc Vinh (Aug. 26). Within days, the US forces are in retreat, happens from time to time, as when Battalion 2, 11th Armoured Cavalry, in Hon Quan (North of Saigon), shot at air-dropping planes when they were moved in to relieve the battered HQ of Brigade 5, 1st Air Cavalry (Aug. 26). In many engagements, dead GI's have been found in the bodies of the hundred, as in the nod Day and Lovia battles (Northwest of Saigon).

For the puppet army, desperation and greed are greater than ever. They increase the monthly average to 15,000 men. They increase steadily in even Ranger and Mobile Forces units too. Mutinies and war crimes are increasing. There are many typical incidents, such as the uprising on the night of Aug. 12 of a group of artillerymen of the 9th grad, Dien Bien Phu city (Mekong Delta), or the case of a soldier of Battalion 4, Regiment 50, who mowed down several high-ranking US Saigonese officers

actions, and the greater the number of high-ranking officers themselves, including General Westmoreland, not believe in the administration's policy of Vietnamization. This was underlined when along with deceptive political manoeuvres, using intelligence and spy agents, the "Phoenix" men attempted to recruit our forces, and "open arm" tactics to win over defectors and weaken our armed forces and the revolutionary forces. They have been applying all wicked tactics to capture US troops and stand the powerful onsets of our armed forces and people. Because by then, in comparison with the American forces, a puppet division's armament will far inferior, and the proportion will be one-fourth for machine guns, one-third for artillery, one-third for mortars, one-sixth for

technical air support, one-sixteenth for helicopters and one-sixth for transport and armoured cars, to say nothing of ammunition, fuel and spare parts which are much smaller and maintenance facilities which are much poorer.

Under such circumstances how can the US-puppets solve the problem of troop shortage and maintain the fighting capacity of their defeated army and at the same time withstand the repeated onslaughts of the South Vietnamese armed forces and people?

They can no other choose than reliance on tanks, aircraft and artillery in the hope of reducing casualties among the foot soldiers. However, because of the lack of mobility, fighting spirit of both the GI's and US puppet troops, their motorized force is far from making the most of its strike power on the battlefield, while US puppet troops are armless as well as ground troops sustain ever heavier losses. In many cases, both the GI's and the Saigonese troops who are vehicles to defend their lives. Moreover, the number of enemy aircraft shot down or destroyed in this 45-day period is a ten times as many as in the corresponding period of the previous year. Yet both masters and servants sustained disastrous setbacks. And the US will not be able to reassemble the puppet army to the point of successfully carrying out the US scheme to Vietnamize the war.

THIRD MAJOR SETBACK: THE RESULTS OF "ACCELERATED PACIFICATION" MERELY EXIST ON PAPER

COUPLED with the plan for "de-Americanisation" of the war is the "accelerated pacification" programme which has been regarded by the US and its lackeys as a strategic measure very important in the field of military, political and economic. And they have been devoting much effort to it. The hotly contested areas are the delta plain, the populated areas on the roads, between provincial capitals and district towns and along communication lines, and especially the Mekong Delta. They have mastered from 50 to 70 per cent of the population in these areas of the "security forces" and "civil guards" in the 4th tactical zone for pacification purposes. With extremely brutal and残酷的手段, they have been using various methods along with deceptive political manoeuvres, using intelligence and spy agents, the "Phoenix" men attempting to recruit our forces, and "open arm" tactics to win over defectors and weaken our armed forces and the revolutionary forces. They have been applying all wicked tactics to capture US troops and stand the powerful onsets of our armed forces and people. Because by then, in comparison with the American forces, a puppet division's armament will far inferior, and the proportion will be one-fourth for machine guns, one-third for artillery, one-third for mortars, one-sixth for

technical air support, one-sixteenth for helicopters and one-sixth for transport and armoured cars, to say nothing of ammunition, fuel and spare parts which are much smaller and maintenance facilities which are much poorer.

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SUPPORT TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE'S FALL OFFENSIVE

The Viet Nam Committee of Solidarity with the American People held on October 14 in Hanoi a meeting in support of the American people's Autumn campaign for an end to the US war of aggression in Viet Nam. Phan Anh, lawyer, Vice-President of the Committee, delivered a speech in which he recounted the development of the American people's struggle which led to the Oct 15 campaign, and hailed the participation of US progressive forces in it.

On Oct 15, a similar rally was called at Honolulu by the Viet Nam Students' Union.

On Oct 14, Premier Pham Van Dong sent to the American people a message welcoming the present outbreak of action in the US (See Page 1).

Professor Hoang Minh Giang, President of the Viet Nam Committee of Solidarity with the American People, also sent the American people a message wishing their Fall Offensive full success.

AMERICANS IN SAIGON DEMONSTRATE AGAINST THE WAR



On October 15, more American demonstrators picketed the US Embassy in Saigon to protest against Nixon's war.

THE movement against Nixon's war has spread to American civil servants and servicemen in South Viet Nam.

According to reports that on Oct 14 leaflets had appeared in downtown Saigon calling on demonstrators to support the campaign launched at the same day in the United States. According to AFP, fifty American public servants picketed the US Embassy in protest against the US war in Viet Nam.

They also asked Bunker, Nixon's representative in Saigon to come and observe with them a memorial service in memory of the GIs who died needlessly in South Viet Nam. They added that their friends were at the same at their working site.

Another American serviceman told *Reuters* correspondent on October 15: "The war must be ended. We demand immediate withdrawal of all US troops."

They also asked Bunker,

IN THE UNITED STATES: NEW WAVE OF ANTI-VIET NAM WAR PROTEST

THE 1969 autumn sees a vigorous development of the American people's movement against the Nixon administration's continued aggression in South Viet Nam. Waves of popular anger have been sweeping the United States. The righteous voices of the youth, people and all those in the United States who have peace and justice at heart have been raised throughout the country to resolutely defend the honour of the United States and its legitimate interests.

October 15 was a significant landmark. *UPI* said

other to condemn Nixon's war policy and demand a prompt withdrawal of US troops.

BIG cities were involved in this widespread campaign: New York, Washington, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Minneapolis, Cambridge, Cincinnati, Indiana, Baltimore, etc. Many universities, public services and churches as well as the Congress, military bases, garages, draft centres took part in it. The movement impetuously drew in youths, militiamen, mass and brain workers, including prominent figures in the state apparatus: men and women, young and old, white and coloured people formed a solid and broad front. Crossing the border of the US, the campaign spread to France, Italy, Great Britain, Japan, Saigon as well as US bases at Long Binh, Chu Lai...

THE significance and goal of the American Fall Offensive is as clear as daylight. The common demands of the most active fighting forces are: "To end immediately the war of aggression in Viet Nam, withdraw immediately and totally the US troops, stop all the bombings, and remove all US bases in South Viet Nam." "The 'Stop the war in Viet Nam' and 'Bring our troops home immediately and in one piece' slogans were prominently featured in all demonstrations. Aware of the relationship between the criminal aggressive war of the Nixon clique in South Viet Nam and the ugly and gloomy situation in the US, the forces taking part in the Fall Offensive have also denounced racial discrimination, inflation, tax increase and high living cost and other social ills.

IN the face of Nixon's perfidy and duplicity during his 8 months in office, and of the fact that he keeps slipping along the track of military expansion and with the burden of the country's war weighing heavily on their shoulders, the American people have been stepping up the campaign for an end to the aggressive war in the areas of their political and economic rights.

For all US efforts to revive the

people of many localities have stopped, especially when the local PLAFs have provided effective support for them to rise up, liquidate scoundrels and "pacifiers," disband "civil defense" teams, break the enemy's grip and seize power in areas still under enemy control. Many Mekong Delta provinces, including Ben Tre, My Tho, An Giang, Can Tho, Gia Dinh and Ca Mau, and the central provinces from Quang Tri to Binh Thuan have fought stubbornly, with the coordinated action of the 3 categories of troops and the 3-prong tactic.

They attack the enemy's

base areas, enemy posts,

carry out agitation work among enemy troops, hit as enemy aircraft, amphibious tanks and hovercraft.

A result, they have foiled many

"pacification" drives launched by the enemy and succeeded in maintaining revolutionary power in the liberated zones and seizing power in enemy-controlled areas such as Ba Tri, Ho Chi Minh, Trong (Ben Tre), Chau, Tinh Bien, Tri Ton and the Vinh Thanh canal area (An Giang), Long My, Route 90 sector (Kien Giang), Ngu Hanh Son and Huu My (My Tho), the No. 10 canal sector (Can Tho), areas in the vicinity of Vinh Long city, etc...

This has aggravated the divergence between the US ruling circles.

Controversy over Nixon's handling of the war is growing hot among the American public and official quarters.

Nixon is himself at the centre of the controversy.

President comes on

the one hand from "having" and

on the other from a good many politicians who still have some sense of reality and who want to get the US out of the aggressive war. Therefore, Nixon is in a difficult position.

Differences also grow between the US and its puppets.

They have come to

light in connection with US troop

position and influence now nodding to the fall. The US is at theadir

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These antagonisms have been

hurting the US and its puppets and weakening them still further.

Under the impact of their military

setbacks, their politics is in a mess

and their economy is plagued with

multifold difficulties.

7

New US Frustrations in South Viet Nam...

(Continued from page 5)

flush us out. They also deploy regional troops stationed at various posts to encircle and attack; while increasing the bombing and shelling to a high degree of intensity, including the use of toxic chemicals and B-52 strategic bombers, against crop fields and gardens to force the people out of their native villages into areas temporarily under their control.

The tide is turning in our favour. Defense Secretary Melvin Laird has been quoted as saying that the so-called "accelerated pacification" work merely exist on paper. On Sept. 23, 1969, the *International Herald Tribune* remarked that it took the US only one or two overnight attacks to sweep away all progress just achieved in the field of pacification.

In short, the so-called "accelerated pacification" programme of the US-puppets is substantially a heap of crimes and heinous acts. The "pacification" will cry, a series of "plunder all, destroy all" operations, a campaign of white terror with savage killing, mass arrests and mass detentions, which amount to tens of thousands of families, and drive tens of thousands of people into a miserable life.

The US and its lackeys, however, are beset with unpredictable difficulties. It is the disparity between the aims of their pacification work which is sure to win the hearts and heads of the people and their brutalities which arouse popular anger to the highest point and trigger the people's great anger. US-puppet authorities are in sight of their strength. On the contrary they further expose their predicament and decline.

Seeing through the enemy decay, people of many localities have stepped up their war against the local PLAFs. They have provided effective support for them to rise up, liquidate scoundrels and "pacifiers," disband "civil defense" teams, break the enemy's grip and seize power in areas still under enemy control. Many Mekong Delta provinces, including Ben Tre, My Tho, An Giang, Can Tho, Gia Dinh and Ca Mau, and the central provinces from Quang Tri to Binh Thuan have fought stubbornly, with the coordinated action of the 3 categories of troops and the 3-prong tactic.

They attack the enemy's base areas, enemy posts, carry out agitation work among enemy troops, hit as enemy aircraft, amphibious tanks and hovercraft. A result, they have foiled many "pacification" drives launched by the enemy and succeeded in maintaining revolutionary power in the liberated zones and seizing power in enemy-controlled areas such as Ba Tri, Ho Chi Minh, Trong (Ben Tre), Chau, Tinh Bien, Tri Ton and the Vinh Thanh canal area (An Giang), Long My, Route 90 sector (Kien Giang), Ngu Hanh Son and Huu My (My Tho), the No. 10 canal sector (Can Tho), areas in the vicinity of Vinh Long city, etc...

This has aggravated the divergence between the US ruling circles. Controversy over Nixon's handling of the war is growing hot among the American public and official quarters. Nixon is himself at the centre of the controversy. President comes on the one hand from "having" and on the other from a good many politicians who still have some sense of reality and who want to get the US out of the aggressive war. Therefore, Nixon is in a difficult position. Differences also grow between the US and its puppets. They have come to light in connection with US troop position and influence now nodding to the fall. The US is at theadir of its pride...

These antagonisms have been hurting the US and its puppets and weakening them still further.

Under the impact of their military setbacks, their politics is in a mess and their economy is plagued with multifold difficulties.

For all US efforts to revive the moribund Saigon regime, the Thieu-Ky puppet administration has been more and more revealed its utter rottenness. Compelled to change horses mid-stream, the Americans staged the coup d'etat in the April Cabinet. However, this move, far from helping improve the situation, has made the dirty Saigon political stage littered with unattractive political figures, mostly of generals notorious for their belligerence and corruption, and the "labourite personalists" who had for some time joined the Dinh brothers in "driving the boat into the hen-coup" and perpetrating innumerable crimes against the people. The Thieu-Ky clique, who are deprived of any significant political basis and who owe their survival to the dollar and who have been serving the US interests, are becoming more and more isolated, and their political basis is getting shallower and shallower. Consequently, they are unable to quiet the wrath of our people and the discontent of various political factions and religious communities in areas still under their control.

US hopes to use the reactionary puppet Thieu-Ky-Khiem administration to impose neo-colonialism on South Viet Nam is a pipe dream. It will vanish like a mirage. The more the enemy obstinately squirms, the heavier his failures will be and his final doom is a foregone conclusion.

The only honourable way to terminate the war in South Viet Nam is for the American people to

and the Vietnamese people to

work together to end the war.

The obstinacy and mad reaction

of the US-puppets will make the

fighting harder and harder, especi-

ally for the urban people. Even

members of the puppet army and administration at lower echelons and their families cannot keep pace with skyrocketing prices. The struggle for vital interests and democratic rights in the cities and the countryside has greatly embarrassed the puppet administration.

The above setbacks and difficulties have last driven the US puppets into a blind alley and a general crisis and will certainly lead them to total failure.

With their new military gains and a fresh wave of counteroffensives and uprisings during Autumn, the South Vietnamese armed forces and people have progressed farther along the road towards total triumph. The US puppets are heading towards ever greater disasters.

Realities on the South Viet Nam front are clear-cut. The US imperialists know that the US materials that they can never secure a position of strength to end the war to their advantage. To seek a position of strength in a losing posture is sheer wishful thinking.

The obstinacy and mad reaction of the US-puppets will make the fighting harder and harder, especially for the urban people. Even with the inevitable course of events which boils down to this: the more the enemy obstinately squirms, the heavier his failures will be and his final doom is a foregone conclusion.

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* Three categories of troops: regular, regional and guerrilla.

** Three-prong tactics: military action, political action and agitation work among the masses.

*** Members of the "Labour and Personalism" Party founded by Ngu Dinh Nhieu.

US-Puppet Crimes

(Continued from page 8)

sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment: Mr. Pham Van Nhon, Director of the US Information Agency in Saigon, to 5 years' imprisonment; Mr. Nguyen Lan, Editor-in-Chief of the English-language paper *Saigon Daily News* 3 years' imprisonment, etc...

In the first nine months of this year, to Saigon papers have been closed down.

In the first five months of 1969, the US - puppets conducted over 3,000 police raids in the vicinity of Saigon. Particularly in the raid on the night of January 26, nearly 10,000 people were searched or arrested.

(Based on documents of the Committees To Denounce US-Puppets' War Crimes in South Viet Nam)

⑤ Seigon Front and Mekong Delta: 2,500 GIs and Puppet Troops Put out of Action; 14 Vessels Sunk or Burnt (Including Two 10,000-Ton Freighters).

⑥ PC of a Battalion of US Infantry Division 4 Hard Hit in Western High Plateaux.

PLAF men continued to hammer at the enemy in the Saigon region and Mekong Delta in the first ten days of October.

On the 1st, 2nd, 5th and 6th, regional troops launched four onsets in two sectors in Binh Long province: near Loc Ninh (15km north of Saigon); 40 GIs and 2 US platoons, and 4 armoured

Further Southwest, in the Mekong Delta, PLAF men delivered hard blows to the enemy who lost in four provinces alone 950 men from Oct. 2 to 10 (350 in An Giang province on the 5th, 6th and 7th), and 300 in Ben Tre, night of Oct. 5, 150 in a counter raid in Tra Vinh province from Oct. 8 to 10 and 150 in Ca Mau province).

Military Operations

cars destroyed and 2 choppers downed near Ben Quan (15km north of Saigon). In the same areas, the enemy took 50 casualties on Oct. 5 and 8.

In Tay Ninh province, 10 GIs in Khe Don camp (15km northwest of Saigon) were disabled by the PLAF on Oct. 6.

John southeast of Saigon, a Thai company lost 8 men on Oct. 6, in whom on Sept. 23 last about fifty of them had been wiped out.

In My Tho province (left bank of the Mekong river), about 50km from Saigon, 200 enemy casualties were reported and 13 military vehicles wrecked in 11 days ending Oct. 8. On the night of Oct. 4 alone, 40 targets were hit and a toll of 350 adverse soldiers was exacted by the PLAF.

Successful attacks were made against enemy navigation and naval forces. On Sept. 28 and 29 and Oct. 2, 6, in the Nha Be canal, above Saigon, in the Eastern Van Co river, northwest of Saigon and Giang Tram river (Ben Tre province) the patriotic forces sank or burnt 15 vessels, killed or wounded 400 GIs and puppet troops; two 10,000-ton cargo ships were heavily damaged near Nha Be.

Besides, on Oct. 4, the CP of a battalion of Brigade 1, US Infantry Division 4, (15km northwest of An Khe, in the Western High Plateaux) was stormed; 75 GI casualties listed and five 105mm cannons and 82mm mortars destroyed with their emplacement.

US-PUPPET CRIMES

1. FRANTIC TERROR RAIDS, MASS MURDERS, AND POPULATION CONCENTRATION FOR "MAXIMUM MILITARY PRE-SUKE"

TENS of thousands of raids have been conducted by US-puppet troops in the last eight months, from Quang Tri to Ca Mau, many of them very big, such as those on the 1st, 2nd, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 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